

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

In the paragraph spanning lines 7-12 of page 1:

This application is a continuation-in-part of Veazey's USSN 10/314,099, now U.S. Patent No. 6,659,686, which is a divisional of Veazey's USSN 09/776,971, now U.S. Patent No. 6,491,473.

These patents are incorporated herein by reference. Also incorporated herein by reference is U. S. Patent No. ~~5,697,052~~ 5,697,736 of Veazey et al.

On page 13, line 19, insert:

FIG. 64 is an overhead perspective view of a floating drydock.

Insert the following paragraph following line 23 of page 51 (i.e., following paragraph [0108] of the published application):

Figure 64 illustrates a floating dry dock 820 comprising bottom pontoons 826 with protruding portions or sponsons 824, side walls 822, gates 828 and a crane 830.

In the paragraph bridging pages 61/62:

The modules can be arranged and interconnected to form honeycomb arrays by various suitable methods, ashore or afloat, much as described above for rectangular boxes. They can be prepared and outfitted in a shipyard or other facility, then

moved via land ~~and/or~~ water transport to be assembled while floating in the water. Since assembly while floating could require diving services, an ideal approach is to assemble arrays or portions thereof in dry dock. Once the desired array has been formed and all modules connected, the drydock can be flooded, its gate removed and the array towed out for immediate use, further outfitting or connection with other arrays.

In the paragraph bridging pages 62/63:

FIG. 58 illustrates variations on the modules which can be used to construct ship (800), and FIGS. 59A through 59F are side views of individual modules providing more detail. The forwardmost bow module (782) provides water jet propulsion for maneuvering, using trainable thruster nozzles (784). Missile modules (766) can provide for either vertical or horizontal launching tubes (766A) for various types of surface to air and surface to surface missiles. Electric power modules (786) provide power for the ship, and can contain a variety of power sources, including generators powered by I.C. engines, turbine-powered auxiliary power units or a variety of power units which are commercially available or in military supply inventories. As shown in FIG. 59B, these units need not extend the full depth of the modules they occupy. The stern section also includes water jet propulsion modules (782) with trainable water jets (784) on

each side to facilitate maneuvering. An optional compact nuclear power module (788) can be installed to provide independence from refueling, and can be located underneath a bridge module (776) (as shown in Figure 57) or at the top of the ship as shown here.

In the paragraph including lines 17-23 of line 65:

The hexagonal and half-hexagonal boxes can be cast using typical molds, with provisions for the inclusion of reinforcing rods (rebar), tensioning cables and supports for the edges thereof, using methods similar to those used for the rectangular boxes disclosed herein and in the previous U.S. Patents Nos. 5,697,736 and ~~5,697,052~~ 6,491,473.

In the paragraph bridging pages 65/66:

While the hexagonal and half-hexagonal boxes of the invention have been described for use in fabricating modular ships or other floating structures, they can be used as well in constructing shoreline structures as disclosed above and in previous U.S. Patents Nos. 6,491,473 and ~~5,697,052~~ 5,697,736, which can be attached to the shore above high tide levels, on the bottom or in floating structures attached to the shoreline or sunken structures, all in honeycomb arrays to take advantage of the high strength-to-weight ratios. Floating structures incorporating honeycomb arrays of these hexagonal modules can be

transported by the vessels disclosed herein and assembled in remote locations to form complex floating structures which can serve as floating bases for a variety of aircraft, small craft and ships for various civil and military purposes. For example, such floating platforms, which can include self-propulsion and defense means, could be used to support combat or patrol operations, rescue efforts for national disasters, exploration and production of minerals or oil, maritime construction projects and the like.